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ABSTRACT

Two surveys--one of adult blacks from a Texas city of 160,000 people and the other of black high school students in three Southern cities--which investigated mass media use and development of racial and political attitudes among blacks are reported in this paper. Some of the objectives of the surveys were to investigate mass media use, particularly exposure to black oriented media; to investigate racial and political attitudes; and to determine what relationships exist among mass media use, conventional militancy, and black nationalism. Results indicated that: (1) both groups were moderately to heavily exposed to mass media with the young respondents reporting heavier exposure; (2) conventional militancy was a unidimensional concept for adults; (3) both groups reported higher agreement with black nationalist goals than samples in an earlier study; (4) mass media may be performing a socialization function; (5) black nationalists may be more violence prone; (6) there was a relatively substantial number of black nationalists among high school students; and (7) mass media was a suppressor of black nationalism. (HOD)

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Mass Media Use and Black Militancy

by

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The authors would like to thank the following for having made this study possible: the school officials who allowed us to administer the questionnaire in their classrooms; participants in a graduate mass communications theory seminar at Texas Tech, for doing some of the interviews, and all our respondents, for sharing their feelings with us.

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The process of political socialization has not been lacking in research attention from American social scientists in the last decade. Most of the research, however, has focused on the dominant group; only recently has attention turned towards the socialization of ethnic minority groups into the political system.

Understanding the political socialization process within ethnic minority groups is important for several reasons. From a theoretical viewpoint, it is important to compare the process in the dominant and minority groups, and to determine whether the same relationships can be observed in both groups. From a practical standpoint, racial tension and conflict can be better coped with if the process by which underlying political orientations are developed in minority groups is understood.

Easton and Dennis¹, in a recent analysis of the origins of political legitimacy in children, commented on the importance of diversifying samples in political socialization research:

In part, this (high degree of consensus among children regarding the legitimacy of authorities) may be a product of our sample. It included only children from white, urban areas not severely depressed economically. However, even if a more diversified sample had produced the same homogeneous outlook, we would not expect the situation to last. By the late 1960's this consensus may have begun to dissolve under the impact of the urban and racial crisis and the student revolution. This is especially likely to be the case for Black children. (page 401)

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This paper is a report on two studies which investigated mass media use and development of racial and political attitudes among Blacks. The first study is a survey of adult Blacks in a Texas city with 160,000 population. The second study is taken from a larger survey of Black high school students in three Southern cities. Data is reported here from high schools in the same Texas city and in a Southern metropolitan center, population 500,000.²

The adult and youth surveys were guided by the following objectives:

1. to investigate mass media use, particularly exposure to Black oriented media;
2. to investigate racial attitudes (here conceptualized as conventional militancy);
3. to investigate political attitudes (conceptualized as Black nationalism);
4. to determine what relationships exist between mass media use, conventional militancy, and Black nationalism;
5. to determine if conventional militancy and Black nationalism are related to self-image and overt hostility.

Theory and Related Research

Most conceptualizations of political socialization explicitly identify the sources of influence, and the nature of influence, which is often hypothesized to be in the direction of support for and stabilization of the system.³

Earlier research suggested that the family and school were the most important socialization agents.⁴ Some recent studies, however, have indicated that other forces may be exerting strong influences on the child's perceptions of political institutions. Jennings and Niemi⁵ showed that while there was high agreement between parents and children on voting behavior and party preferences, the degree of agreement on a wide range of political attitudes varied from moderate to none at all. Also recently, researchers have begun to investigate the mass media as agents of political socialization. Chaffee, Ward and Tipton⁶ showed that while mass media ^(use) did not relate significantly to campaign activity of Wisconsin high school students, exposure to public affairs contents in the media was a good predictor of future knowledge of public affairs. They also found that the mass media generally rated higher than parents, teachers or peers as sources of opinions and information about public affairs.

Although most political socialization research has suggested that the process is generally consensual, homogeneous and supportive⁷, there is some evidence that race may be a critical interactive factor. Greenberg⁸ showed that there was a small but significant difference between white and Black children's support for the political system, with Black children becoming less supportive as they get older. Greenberg also found that disaffection for government and political officials among Black lower-income children clustered primarily among males who had "accurate perceptions" of race relations.

Whether accurate perceptions of race relations and disaffection for the political system are functions of mass media use is an empirical question that needs to be tested. The present study pursues a related problem - to determine whether disaffection for the system and dissatisfaction with the current state of race relations among adult and young Blacks can be explained by mass media use.

If, as other studies have indicated, use of the media leads to increased knowledge of public affairs, including those affairs having to do with race relations (e.g., anti-discrimination legislation), then it is reasonable to expect that this knowledge will be related to attitudes about race and government. There is indirect evidence that this relationship is in a negative direction - i.e., the greater the mass media exposure and public affairs knowledge, the more disaffection with government and the current state of race relations. It can be inferred from Greenberg, for example, that accurate perceptions of race relations lead to negative feelings about government.⁹ Also, Marx suggests that "being plugged into channels of communication is associated with increased (Black) militancy."¹⁰ (page 72.)

The present study investigates these relationships. Variables measured are mass media use, public affairs knowledge, conventional militancy (dissatisfaction with the present state of race relations), Black nationalism (disaffection with the political system), self-image and overt hostility.

Conventional Militancy: Militancy is defined in the dictionary as the "quality of being aggressively active." Translated into the Black civil rights context, the definition used here is adapted from Marx.¹¹

The militant Negro is one who actively opposes discrimination and segregation. He feels barriers now exist which keep Negroes from getting ahead, and is impatient with the speed of social change. He demands his rights now and is likely to agree with Martin Luther King that the "oft-repeated clichés, 'the time is not ripe', 'Negroes are not culturally ready', are a stench in the nostrils of God." The militant Negro encourages civil rights demonstrations and his concern with the here and now leads him to think that Negroes should spend more time in the secular activity of demonstrating than in the wordly one of praying. (page 42.)

It should be pointed out that Marx's study was completed in 1966, when Martin Luther King was alive, and when civil rights demonstrations were reported prominently in the news media. Since then, demonstrations have been less conspicuous in the media scene, and Black Power movements (e.g., the Black Muslims, Black Panthers) have become more visible. Conventional militancy should therefore be differentiated from Black nationalist attitudes, which are discussed in the next section. Conventional militants want integration, and advocate peaceful means (e.g., demonstrations) to achieve racial equality.

Conventional militancy was included as a variable in the present study to determine whether the current mood of Blacks fits better with this orientation, or with the politics of the Black nationalist groups.

Conventional militancy is measured using an eight item index adapted from Marx.¹² Marx reported high inter-item correlations for this index, and also provides some validity data. (See Table

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2 for items used in this index.)

Black Nationalism: Black nationalism, in a general sense, implies pride in being Black, a positive regard for Afro-American origins, history, and culture.¹³ Black nationalism can also be taken to include a desire for secession from the dominant society, and a feeling of racial superiority.

For purposes of this study, the Black nationalist is defined as one who will not fight for America if this country got into a war, one who thinks it will be a good idea to give Blacks their own country and let them run it, and one who is supportive of any of the Black nationalist groups (e.g., Black Muslims, Black Panthers). Items included in this index (see Table 3) are adapted from Marx.¹⁴

It should be pointed out that policies of Black nationalist groups have undergone some change during the past few years. Bobby Seale, a Black Panther founder, has run for mayor of Oakland. The Muslims' current leader, Elijah Muhammad, in a statement of "What the Muslims Want",¹⁵ has said, "We want equality of opportunity. We want equal membership in society." What our index measures, then, is a polarized view of Black nationalism which is indicative of rejection of the dominant society. There are four items; for each Black nationalist response, a score of 1 is given; scores can range from 0 to 4. Nationalists are defined as those who score 2 or more.

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Mass Media Use: A total score was computed for mass media use, which included frequency of newspaper reading, number of magazines read regularly, and hours watching television. Total exposure to Black media and contents was also measured. This included number of Black newspapers read regularly, number of Black magazines read regularly, and number of Black television shows (i.e., shows with one or more Black leading characters) which were among three favorite shows.

Public Affairs Knowledge: This variable was measured using a six-item index which asked respondents to identify people prominent in the mass media at the time of testing. Respondents were asked to identify: the governor of home state, 2 U.S. senators from home state, the U.S. Secretary of State, U.S. vice-president, and the chairman of the U.S. Senate committee investigating Watergate.

Self-image: A five-item index was used to measure self-image. A positive self-image was defined as pride in being Black, and as a favorable (i.e., at least equal) evaluation of Blacks in comparison to whites.

Overt Hostility: This index was adapted from Buss¹⁶ and consists of 10 items which measure a person's tendency to inflict physical violence against others. This includes getting into fights but not destroying objects. Reliability and validity data for this scale is presented in Buss and Durkee¹⁷.

Method

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For the adult study, 61 Blacks 19 years or older were interviewed in a Texas city with 160,000 population. Respondents were chosen randomly, using a probability area sample from the eastern sector of the city where Blacks are concentrated. Interviews were conducted by graduate students in a mass communications theory seminar taught by the senior author.

Youth respondents (14 years to 18 years) were taken from high schools which were 90 percent or more Black, in the same Texas city and in a Southern metropolitan center. Questionnaires were administered to the students while they were in class. Though not random, an effort was made to select those classes which would be representative of the entire student body. Usable responses were obtained from 257 Black high school students.

Results and Discussion

Samples: The adult sample ($n = 61$) had a mean age of 41.13 years, with a range of 19 to 82 years; 27.9% were male and 72.1%, female. Average educational attainment was "some high school." Of all adults, 59 percent preferred to be called "Black" in reference to racial background; 9.8% preferred "Negro", 11.5% chose "Afro-American", and 19.7% answered in an "other" category (e.g., "by my name", "colored").

The high school sample ($n = 257$) was, on the average, 16.19 years old, with a range of 14 to 18 years; 60.3% were male and 39.7%, female. Juniors and seniors accounted for 65.8% of the sample.

With regards to preference for a name indicating ethnic background, the breakdown is: 66.1%, "Black"; 18.3%, "Negro"; 11.3%, "Afro-American"; and 4.3% in an "other" category.

Mass Media Use: Adult and youth samples reported moderate to heavy exposure to the mass media, particularly television viewing. Youths watched television, on the average, 4.9 hours a day; adults watched 4.4 hours a day. When asked to name their 3 favorite TV shows, 67.8% of the youth sample mentioned at least one Black-oriented show (i.e., a show in which one or more of the leading characters is a Black); only 26.2% of adults mentioned at least one Black oriented show among their favorites. (A favorite of both young and old was "Sanford and Son"; "Soul Train" was another favorite of young respondents, especially girls.)

Both samples were fairly regular newspaper readers: 63.1% of the youth sample and 47.6% of adults reported reading at least one newspaper several days a week to everyday. Regular reading of Black newspapers was low for both groups: 16.7% of the youth sample and 27.9% of adults reported reading a Black newspaper regularly.

Magazine reading among high school students was more frequent than among adults: 64.2% of young respondents reported reading at least one magazine "fairly regularly", compared to 54.1% of adults. Young Blacks were more frequent readers of Black magazines (e.g., Ebony, Essence, Jet): 52.9% reported reading at least one Black magazine regularly, compared to 26.9% of adults.

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In summary, both adult and young Blacks reported medium to heavy exposure to the mass media. Young Blacks were generally more exposed to Black media than adults. This was true for magazines and television shows, but not for newspapers. ¹⁸

Mass Media Use and Knowledge of Public Affairs: Scores on the public affairs knowledge test were considerably low for both samples. Out of 6 possible correct answers, adults averaged 1.52, and high school students averaged 1.455.

For the high school sample, newspaper reading and magazine reading were significantly related ($r = .385$; $p < .001$), indicating that there was a group of young respondents primarily exposed to television (see Table 1). Also, in this sample, newspaper reading was the best predictor of public affairs knowledge, even when effects of magazine reading and television viewing are partialled out ($r = .2706$; $p < .001$). Controlling for the other two mass media use variables, partials for magazine reading and television viewing were .2204 ($p < .001$) and .0196 (n.s.), respectively.

(Table 1 about here)

Conventional Militancy: An earlier study by Marx established the unidimensionality of conventional militancy in a nationwide sample of adult Blacks as an attitude towards race relations and achieving racial equality. ¹⁹ Using 8 items in his index, Marx arrived at three categories: militants, who actively oppose discrimination and segregation; conservatives, who were "happy in his place, or the place relegated to him by racism", and moderates, who came somewhere in between.

The present study provides evidence that the same scale is internally consistent in the adult sample, with single item - index sum correlations ranging from .2349 ($p < .034$) to .6249 ($p < .001$). However, conventional militancy, in the youth sample, is not a uni-dimensional concept. Inter-item correlations are low, and item-index correlations ranged from .0399 to .2820, with only two items correlating .2 or better with the index. This finding may mean either of two things: conventional militancy, as a consistent way of thinking about race relations, has no meaning to our young respondents; or, that items were not understood by the young sample. Considering the low percentage of "don't know" responses, the former explanation is probably more valid than the other. Civil rights demonstrations as a means of achieving racial equality are not as prominent today as they were when the Marx study was conducted, and therefore may not be relevant at all to the young respondents.

Conventional militancy therefore will not be analyzed as one attitude in the youth sample since there was no internal consistency in sample response; however, responses to individual items will be discussed, particularly as they compare with adult responses.

As Table 2 indicates, there were no significant differences in the responses of adults and young Blacks to 5 of the 8 items. A majority of both samples thought that there should be less civil rights demonstrations, that a restaurant owner should serve Blacks even if he doesn't want to, that Blacks who want to work hard can get ahead just as easily as anyone else, and that they

would not be afraid to take part in a civil rights demonstration. Adults, however, were more likely than high school students to agree that Blacks should spend more time praying and less time demonstrating, that before Blacks are given equal rights, they have to show that they deserve them, and that the government was pushing racial equality too fast. Adult Blacks were also more likely (although not significantly) to agree that an owner of property should not have to sell to Blacks if he doesn't want to. Considering responses to individual items, adults were more likely than young respondents to give "conservative" answers to 4 of the 8 items.

(Table 2 about here)

Black Nationalism: This index was internally consistent for both adult and youth samples. Single item-index sum correlations for high school students ranged from .2967 ($p < .001$) to .7143 ($p < .001$); for adults, the correlations ranged from .3643 ($p < .002$) to .7417 ($p < .001$).

Adults and youths did not show significant differences in their responses to the 4 items used in this index (see Table 3). The high school students, however, were more likely to say that they would not fight for the U.S. in a war (26.1%), and that it would be a good idea to give Blacks their own country (25.7%). Thus, the youth sample was slightly (although not significantly) more pro-Black nationalist than adults. Percentages in Table 3 should be considered conservative estimates, since they do not include responses of "don't know", which were coded in the low Black nationalism category.

(Table 3 about here)

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If moderate to high support for Black nationalism is operationally defined as a score of 2 to 4 on the index, then 14 percent of high school students fall in this category. This figure is significantly greater ($Z = 45.66$, $p < .001$) than the 4 percent of moderate to high Black nationalists that Marx found in his nationwide sample of Black adults some 8 years ago. ²⁰

The remainder of this paper is devoted to an analysis of Black nationalism in the youth sample. ²¹

Black Nationalism and Mass Media Use: As Table 4 indicates, high scores on the Black nationalism index tended to be accompanied by low exposures to the mass media. ²²

(Table 4 about here)

There was a slight (though significant) tendency for Black nationalists to report low overall use of the mass media.

Black Nationalism and Use of Black Media: There seems to be a slight though significant tendency among Black militants to avoid Black-oriented media. As shown in Table 5, respondents who scored low on the Black nationalism index were more likely than those who scored high to read Black newspapers, read Black magazines, or to watch Black-oriented television shows. This finding probably can be explained by negative attitudes of Black nationalists towards the popular Black media, and perceptions of these media as being dysfunctional to the propagation of Black nationalist goals. These relationships, however, were not tested directly in the present study and should be verified in future research.

(Table 5 about here)

Black Nationalism and Public Affairs Knowledge: As pointed out earlier, public affairs knowledge scores of respondents in all samples were low. Public affairs knowledge and Black nationalism seem to be independent of each other (Table 6). However, there is a slight tendency for Black nationalists to score lower on the test than non-Black nationalists.

(Table 6 about here)

Black Nationalism and Self-Image: Both youth and adult samples reported positive self-images on a 5-item index.²³ On a 9-point summated scale, the mean self-image score for young Blacks was 5.75; for adults, the mean was 5.34.

Self-image and Black nationalism were independent of each other. There was a slight tendency for Black nationalists to report better self-images, but this trend was not significant (Table 7).

(Table 7 about here)

Black Nationalism and Overt Hostility: These two variables were not independent of each other. As shown in Table 8, the Black nationalists were more likely than non-nationalists to score high on the overt hostility test.²⁴ Additional evidence for this relationship is provided by the significant correlation between Black nationalism scores and overt hostility scores ($r = .2519, p < .001$). It is reasonable to infer, then, that Black nationalists are more likely than non-nationalists to approve of physical aggression against others as a means of achieving certain goals.

(Table 8 about here)

Black Nationalism and Place of Residence: There was no significant difference in the proportion of Black nationalists among youth respondents from each city included in the analysis. Thus, size and location of city did not affect whether the respondent was a Black nationalist or not.

Summary and Conclusions

This paper investigated mass media use and Black militancy among youth and adult Blacks in two Southern cities.

Results indicate that both groups are moderately to heavily exposed to television, newspapers and magazines. Young respondents reported heavier exposure to Black magazines and Black-oriented television shows than adults. Public affairs knowledge was low in both groups.

Conventional militancy was a unidimensional concept for adults, but not for young respondents. Young Blacks, although their responses to conventional militancy items were not consistent, were more likely than adults to answer most items in a militant direction.

Both groups reported higher agreement with Black nationalist goals than samples in an earlier study completed by Marx in 1966. 25 A closer look at Black nationalism among young respondents indicates that this orientation is negatively related to general mass media use, and to use of the Black media. Black nationalism was not ^(significantly) related to public affairs knowledge, although there was a slight tendency for Black nationalists to score lower on the test.

These findings are contrary to what had been expected. It had earlier been hypothesized that increased exposure to the mass media would lead to increased public affairs knowledge and increased militancy. The second half of this hypothesis finds no support in the present study.

Our findings suggest that the mass media (including the Black media) may be performing a socialization function (i.e., socialization in the direction of support for the dominant society) among young Blacks. Youths who were heavily exposed to the mass media were less likely to support Black nationalist secessionist goals (and, by inference, more likely to support the dominant system). This conclusion, however, is indirectly inferred from evidence provided in this study, and needs to be tested using indices of support for the dominant system, rather than indices of non-support.

This study also presents some evidence that Black nationalists may be more violence prone than non-nationalists. Why this is so is beyond the scope of the study.

This study, in sum, showed that there is a relatively substantial number of Black nationalists among high school students represented by our samples. Mass media use did not adequately explain Black nationalism; it is left for future investigators to provide us with other explanations of why some young Blacks are Black nationalists, and why others are not. Mass media use, however, was found to be a suppressor of Black nationalism.

This study presented the mood of Blacks in the Southern region. There is an obvious need to validate our findings in other regions of the United States.

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Table 1
Zero-order Pearsonian Correlations:
Mass Media Use and Public Affairs Knowledge

	Newspaper reading (N)	Magazine reading (M)	Television viewing (TV)	Public affairs knowledge (P.A.)
N	1.000	.385*	.0149	.3107*
M		1.000	.1405	.291*
T/			1.000	.048
P.A.				1.000

* $p < .001$

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Table 2
Adult and Youth Responses to Conventional
Militancy Items: Percent
Militant Responses^a

Item	%Militant Adults	%Militant Youth	Significance test
In your opinion, is the government pushing racial equality <u>too slow</u> , too fast or about right?	26.2%	50.6%	F=11.9; p<.01
Would you like to see <u>more</u> or less demonstrations?	37.7	35.4	n.s.
An owner of property should not have to sell to Blacks if he doesn't want to. (<u>disagree</u>)	45.9	55.6	n.s.
A restaurant owner should not have to serve Blacks if he doesn't want to. (<u>disagree</u>)	67.2	78.6	n.s.
Blacks should spend more time praying and less time demonstrating. (<u>disagree</u>)	29.5	45.5	F=5.33; p<.05
Blacks who want to work hard can get ahead as easily as anyone else. (<u>disagree</u>)	21.3	17.1	n.s.
Before Blacks are given equal rights, they have to show that they deserve them. (<u>disagree</u>)	31.1	59.1	F=16; p<.001
I would be afraid to take part in a civil rights demonstration. (<u>disagree</u>)	57.4	50.6	n.s.

a - militant responses are underscored

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Table 3
Adult and Youth Responses to Black
Nationalism Items: Percent Militant Responses^a

Item	% Militant Adults	% Militant Youth	Significance Test
If the U.S. got into a war today, would you personally feel this country was worth fighting for or not? (<u>No</u>)	18%	26.1%	n.s.
It would be a good idea to give American Blacks their own country and let them set up their own nation. (<u>agree</u>)	19.7	25.7	n.s.
Which person has done the most to help Blacks in the U.S.? (<u>Black Nationalist leader</u>)	3.3	1.2	n.s.
Which of the following organizations has done the most to help Blacks in the U.S.? (<u>Black Nationalist group</u>)	13.1	8.6	n.s.

a- militant responses are underscored

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Table 4
Zero-order Correlations Between
Mass Media Use and Black Nationalism

Variable Pair	r	P
Black Nationalism and		
number of newspapers read	-.183	<.002
number of magazines read	-.100	<.05
hours watching television	-.04	n.s.
total media exposure	-.156	<.006

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Table 5
Black Nationalism By Total Black Media Use

	Black Media Use		
	Low (3-4)	Medium (5-7)	High (8-13)
Black Nationalism Low (0,1)	42.25%	53.05%	4.69%
High (2,3,4)	66.66%	30.55%	2.77%

total n = 257
 $\chi^2 = 7.386$; $p < .025$

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Table 6

Black Nationalism By Public Affairs Knowledge

	Public Affairs Knowledge		
	Low (0,1)	Medium (2,3)	High (4,5,6)
Black Nationalism Low (0,1)	58.3%	30.31%	11.31%
High (2,3,4)	75.0%	16.66%	8.33%

total n = 257

 $\chi^2 = 3.69$; n.s.

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Table 7
Black Nationalism By Self-Image

	Low (0-3)	Self-Image Medium (4-6)	High (7-8)
Black Nationalism Low (0,1)	12.66%	50.60%	36.65%
High (2,3,4)	8.3%	50.00%	41.66%

total n = 257

$\chi^2 < 1$; n.s.

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Table 3

Black Nationalism by Overt Hostility

	Overt Hostility		
	Low (0-3)	Medium (4,5)	High (6-10)
Black nationalism Low (0,1)	20.36%	32.57%	47.05%
High (2,3,4)	5.55%	19.44%	75.00%

total n = 257

 $\chi^2 = 10.167$; $p < .01$

1 D. Easton and J. Dennis, Children In The Political System, New York, McGraw-Hill, 1959.

2 Cities are not identified to insure anonymity of respondents and school officials who cooperated with the investigators.

3 G.O. Brim, Jr., "Personality Development As Role-learning", in I. Iscoe and H. Stevenson, Eds., Personality Development In Children, Austin, Texas, University of Texas Press, 1960.

4 H. Hyman, Political Socialization, New York, Free Press of Glencoe, 1959.

5 M.K. Jennings and R. Niemi, "The Transmission of Political Values from Parent to Child", American Political Science Review, Vol. 62, 1968, pp. 852-867.

6 S. Chaffee, S. Ward, and L. Tipton, "Mass Communication and Political Socialization", Journalism Quarterly, Vol. 47, 1970, pp. 647-659.

7 E.g., R. Dawson and K. Prewitt, Political Socialization, New York, Little-Brown, 1969.

8 E. Greenberg, "Black Children and the Political System", Public Opinion Quarterly, Vol. 34, 1970, pp. 333-345.

9 Ibid.

10 G. Marx, Protest and Prejudice, New York, Harper and Row, 1967.

11 Ibid.

12 Ibid.

13 Ibid.

14 Ibid.

15 These statements appear in issues of the Muslim newspaper Muhammad Speaks.

16 A.H. Buss, The Psychology of Aggression, New York, Wiley and Sons, 1961.

17 A.H. Buss and A. Durkee, "An Inventory for Assessing Different Kinds of Hostility", Journal of Consulting Psychology, Vol. 21, 1957, pp. 343-348.

Footnotes

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18 Adult Blacks reported greater exposure to Black newspapers probably because of the popularity of a particular Black community weekly in the area from which the adult sample was drawn.

19 Marx, op. cit.

20 Ibid.

21 Although the adult and youth samples did not match for sex-female ratio, the comparisons discussed in the preceding sections are valid, since, in the adult sample, exposure to Black and general media, Black militancy, and conventional militancy were independent of sex.

22 Because of the large sample, many of the correlations, although small, were significant. Since significance here loses some of its meaning as an analytical tool, other tests of independence were used to analyze a few crucial variables.

23 Single item and index sum correlations for the youth sample ranged from .4279 to .5607.

24 Single item and index sum correlations for overt hostility scales ranged from .3079 to .5104, in the youth sample.

25 Marx, op. cit.